

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXI.--NO. 114.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 11,893.

ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Town of Ellensburg Almost Totally Destroyed by Fire.

ESTIMATED LOSS FOUR MILLIONS.

High License in Petaluma Causes the Closing of Twelve Discrepant Gin Mills.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Prosperous City of Ellensburg Almost Destroyed--Homes People.

ELLENBURG (W. T.), July 5th.—Ten blocks of the best portion of this city is in ashes. Not a hundred houses are standing which was yesterday a thriving business center is now a mass of smoldering ruins.

Owing to the excitement and confusion it is impossible to ascertain how the fire originated but it is probable it was the result of the celebration of the national holiday, as it started soon after the display of fireworks last evening. The flames started on the north side of the city about 10 o'clock in the evening and with a very strong wind blowing from the northeast, it spread rapidly.

The fire department was promptly called out, but could do nothing to check the rapid advance of the conflagration, which within an hour had spread to the business center. Help was telegraphed for from neighboring towns, but long before it could reach the heart of the fire the flames had inclosed it around all the residences on the south side. Not until the main portion of the fire had been controlled were there any signs of its abatement, and it was nearly morning before the firemen secured any result from their labor.

The cessation of the winds had a tendency to aid the firemen in checking the progress of the fire, and at this hour it is thought the flames are under control or will be confined to the buildings now burning.

While it is impossible to form any close approximation of the amount of loss it is estimated the sum will run up to many hundred thousand dollars.

All of the leading hotels, the handsome opera house block, city hall, Board of Trade building, Snipe and Co.'s bank, in fact every business block in Petaluma, the Third, Fourth and Fifth streets were consumed excepting only the First National Bank Building, Bloomer & O'Connor's dry goods house, H. Goezel's boot and shoe store, one saloon and one general store. Only these latter buildings remain to mark the spot where thronged yesterday a prosperous business center.

The number of residences destroyed cannot now be estimated but it is known that over 100 families are homeless and with nothing left save a few scant clothes. Help has been asked and is badly needed, not only in suppressing the fire but in caring for the homeless victims of the conflagration.

Letters of sympathy and proffers of aid have been coming in all day, and this evening Mayor Red of North Yakima arrived with a carload of provisions and \$1,000 in money.

The kind offers of the generous public have been thankfully received, and while the most hopeful thought the citizens might be able to get along without assistance, the contemplated terrible calamity convinces them of their error.

They have suffered right the devasted homes and places of business and find the losses even greater than at first reported. While the losses foot up about \$2,000,000, the insurance is not over one-fourth of that amount. Those who visited Seattle after the great fire say the burnt district showed greater destruction in property in less space.

The Citizens' Committee made a canvas of the city this afternoon and made temporary provision for the care of the sufferers, the more fortunate throwing their doors open to the unfortunate. The same committee engaged to go to work to all whom it can to alleviate the wreck from the lots and streets. Those refusing will be requested to move on.

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Brick masons will resume work to-morrow on all unfinished buildings and finish them as soon as possible.

The same spirit prevails among all classes, and all who can borrow money will build. The Postoffice, which was moved into the Lynch Block, the most modern Western Union Telegraph office, which burned with the Ashler Hotel, reopened its office in Corinth's lumber office and is jammed with Commercial Press business.

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On attempting to return his egress was cut off by the flames, he jumped from a third-story window, and was picked up fearfully burned and bruised. A crowd collected on the spot formerly occupied by the Cull Block, examining the bones of what was left of the dead and some of the guests. They were so badly charred that the physicians were unable to determine them.

A strong patrol has been kept up to-night, and extra precaution will be taken against further incendiarism.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Organization of the Convention to Adopt a Constitution.

OLYMPIA (W. T.), July 5th.—The Constitutional Convention reconvened at 10 a. m. to-day. After a long session the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted. This seats Wadman who bears a certificate of election, though the returns in the Secretary of the Territory Office show he received ten fewer votes than Travis, his opponent. This fact was not disclosed until yesterday morning.

The latter was not yet become aware of his victory, consequently is not here to enter into a contest. It was agreed that on his appearance he would be heard by the Convention.

DEFUTY SHERIFF KILLED.

Shot Down by a Wife-Beater Whom He Attempted to Arrest.

VISALIA, July 5th.—About 6 o'clock this evening Deputy Sheriff J. H. Wren, while attempting to arrest Charles Reavis on a charge of using vulgar language and abusing

his wife, was shot by the latter and fatally wounded. Reavis was on a horse and Wren in a buggy. The bullet entered the top of Wren's head came out over the right eye. He is still alive but in a dangerous condition.

Kirkin, a hard character and acts as if insane. His horse was found in the road wounded. One report says it was bally and Reavis shot it. Another that it was shot by Wren. Reavis took the deputy's pistol and, after leaving his horse, got into a four-wheeled carriage driven by H. H. Harris who was in the wagon. Officers and a large number of citizens immediately started in pursuit and were not far behind him when last heard from. There is considerable excitement in town.

He Wronged Them Both.

SACRAMENTO, July 5th.—Wednesday, Ed. Harris, a streetcar conductor, had a difficulty with Watson Hindle, a stock drover. Yesterday Will Hindle, a brother of Watson, got on the car to come up town and was beaten by Harris, who mistook him for Watson. This afternoon the Hindle brother saw Harris coming and going to the rear of the car fired, shooting Will Hindle through the left leg, the bullet passing into the right. When the firing commenced Will Hindle took a revolver from his brother and emptied it at Harris without effect. The wounds are not dangerous.

Justifiable Homicide.

MURKIN, July 5th.—Wm. Holt was shot and instantly killed late last night by A. H. Fennell. Holt was a noted desperado and was drinking heavily and threatening to kill several parties among them Fennell, who had shot and seriously wounded an Indian early in the evening. Fennell, a mining man of San Francisco, and had never spoken to Holt, who had a grudge against him on account of his connection with others. Fennell was examined and discharged to-day on the grounds of justifiable homicide.

Paralysis.

PACIFIC GROVE, July 5th.—C. L. Ropers, known as Superintendent of the grove for a number of years, suffered a slight attack of paralysis some months ago. He paid a visit to Siskiyou county and afterward to Oakland, partially recovering his health but Wednesday a relapse set in, and he was admitted to the hospital for treatment. He has many friends on the coast, who will be pained to learn of the return of his dangerous malady.

Sonoma's Celebration.

SONOMA, July 5th.—The Fourth was celebrated here by a picnic under the auspices of Sonoma Fire Company, No. 1, at the park. The picnic was a success and the parts of the valley. The usual musical and literary exercises were carried out, including foot-racing and dancing. The evening's celebration closed by a grand ball at the Hotel Hall. There was also a fine display of fireworks last evening. The flames started on the north side of the city about 10 o'clock in the evening and with a very strong wind blowing from the northeast, it spread rapidly.

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Severely Injured.

SACRAMENTO, July 5th.—W. H. Ryan, while witnessing the races yesterday, was knocked down by a horse and severely injured. He was removed to his home at Dunsmuir.

Hot Weather.

WAWONA, July 5th.—We have had three days of unprecedented heat. At Wawona the thermometer registered 94° at Yosemitic.

Colonel E. E. Edwards' card, accepting the nomination for District Attorney, appears in this evening's *Blade*.

WAWONA, July 5th.—Forest fires.

SCOTTSDALE, July 5th.—After a number of days of cessation a heavy earthquake shock was felt here this morning.

An extensive forest fire is raging west and north of town.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Organization of the Various Constitutional Conventions.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Gossip Regarding the Principals in the Coming Sullivan-Kilrain Prize Fight.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Will the Fight come Off Next Monday

Prove a Fake?

NEW YORK, July 5th.—The *World's* New Orleans special says the Louisianian Arthur has been ordered to prevent the Kilrain-Sullivan fight occurring in Louisiana. This came from a visit of Adjutant-General Ferry to day. The move is intended to stop the fight should the Sher-

prominent Nationalists of this city and secure their co-operation and support.

It is the intention of the projectors of the association to organize a land syndicate, composed of individuals from Ireland and send representatives to Canada, Chile and Mexico. It is understood that Mexico would be willing to dispose of Lower California or neighboring States under certain conditions, with the privilege of establishing an Irish-American Republic.

The movement proposed to secure a grant of land there or elsewhere, sufficient to accommodate from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 people, and divert the enormous immigration pouring into this country from Ireland to the new land, erect improvements and furnish immigrants with necessities until crops are raised.

The movement proposed on improvements, necessities and land will be secured by mortgage, either without interest or

OFF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

STRANGE STORIES COLLECTED IN STRANGE WATERS.

Hydrophobia Among Animals—Starting a Graveyard—El Extrajero Americano.

Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]
ON SHIP-BOARD, 1889.

This queer peninsula, which has by far the longest shore line of any in the New World, is also the narrowest, being in one part less than forty miles between the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Gulf of California on the other, and 110 miles in the widest place. All along its coasts are many salt lagoons, which have never been surveyed, and therefore their extent is guessed. The largest of these on the western side is called San Ignacio, and is fully twenty-five miles long. On the two occasions when your correspondent has sailed past it, the surface was perfectly black with millions of water-fowl, which seem to have pre-empted the locality and to feel so little fear of the (to them) almost unknown creature, man, as to scarcely get out of the way when a row-boat was pushed in among them. There are several islands of moderate size in this lagoon; but what may be on, or within them, no man knows.

The celebrated bay of San Sebastian Viscaino—the largest off the California coast, ninety-five miles long, about which all the early navigators and historians speak with enthusiasm—is like Ezekiel's vision of "wheel within a wheel," being made up of a series of smaller bays opening into the larger one. Near the northern end of this immense harbor—which, if the peninsula ever amounts to anything agriculturally or commercially, will be the great entrepot of future wealth—stands Cape Colnett, an odd-looking headland of very dark-colored rock, rising from a base of black sand, shot like a broken bow and rising to a height of 400 feet in its highest part. For many miles the shore retains this singular appearance, as of a lost of old-fashioned marble cake, showing alternate layers of light and dark. There is a tolerable harbor at east of a remarkable gorge, from which

THE VILLAGE OF COLNETT.

May be seen, composed of more tents than houses, inhabited mostly by Burdes. This colony is under the command of a commandant of a woman, who deserves more than passing mention, not only for industry and enterprise, but for her unbound kindness toward those who, looking to her for guidance, have risked their all in the new country. Mrs. Butterfield—who was formerly, I think, from Cleveland, Ohio—is an exceptionally handsome and well educated lady, now in the meridian of life. She has gone heart and soul into the colonization scheme, investing all her own money in it, and has now about 150 persons in her special district at Colnett; and no journey is too long, by sea or land, for this excellent woman to undertake—no hardship too great to undergo for the benefit of her settlers.

Nearly two hundred miles below the border line of the United States, sailing due south, is San Quintin (pronounced Kin-teen), the finest land-locked harbor on all the coast, which on all the old charts is set down as "The Bay of Eleven Thousand Virgins"—presumably after the famous cathedral at Cologne. It is also known to sailors as "The Bay of Five Hills," from adjoining heights that have the appearance of islands. The bay itself is nine miles long. The sea breaks heavily over the outlying rocks, but once inside there is the safest of anchorage, protected by hills and islands on every side. Near its northern apex lie some salt beds that might be made the most valuable on the continent. They are called "Salinas" and for nearly fifty years have been indefinitely worked by a few Mexicans, the produce being sent to San Francisco.

Near these salt mines, five or six miles from the landing stands the village of San Quintin. The country hereabouts, for a distance of perhaps fifty miles, cut off at either end by salt lagoons, and with an average breadth of ten miles between the sea and the foot-hills, is agriculturally good. The mesa soil is similar to the red lands of Upper California, and these lower valleys are especially adapted to the Mission grape, from which, as is well known, a champagne can be made equal to the best product in sunny France.

Far away, fully fifty miles from the ocean,

LOFTY PEAKS OF SAN PEDRO loom skyward, from 11,000 to 14,000 feet. Most of the region between is practically unknown, and beyond the stupendous mountain wall—only thirty-five miles from it—is the "Gulf of California." San Pedro is really one vast mountain—not a range as often represented—more than 100 miles long, with an average breadth of twenty-five miles, the crown of the great range forming the backbone of the peninsula. The gulf side of San Pedro is covered with extensive forests of pine. Its three peaks at the extreme east, known as La Palomas ("the doves"), bare white cliffs, rising 2,000 feet higher, look like sheeted ghosts by contrast, with deep canyons at their sides filled with dark redwoods. Much of the surface of this wonderful mountain is level as a plain, and it is said that one may drive with a carriage and pair for miles among the pines, while other portions are altogether inaccessible. Moose, deer and mountain lions abound, and antelopes are plenty in the mesas. One who has been there says that no tongue or ear can tell him the incomparable views unfolded from San Pedro.

Standing at a height of 12,000 feet, he could look down the "Sea of Cortez" far as the island which is poetically named Angel de la Guardia, 130 miles distant, in a direct line. On a clear day the Pacific may also be seen—but that matchless ocean whose first glimpse brought hardy Balbo to his knees. By the aid of a glass the mountain ranges across the gulf, in the State of Sonora, are plainly visible, the Colorado river, running like a thread of silver from Yuma to the gulf and a score of smiling valleys spread out below, like a great map.

Directly overlooking the bay and embryo town of San Quintin are the extinct volcanoes Teniza and Mozo. Their yawning mouths are wide and deep, and, judging from the vast amount of lava that in many places rises above the water's edge, must have been terribly active in days gone by. Here, properly,

THE GREAT BAY OF SAN SEBASTIAN begins. Of its inner adjuncts, perhaps the most notable is Lagoon Head, which in the old Spanish charts is called "Cabo Negro," or its 100 yards of breakwater, lying directly before the 28th parallel. It is a black headland, of volcanic origin, rising nearly 500 feet above high water mark; on clear days distinctly visible from fifty miles below. There is also Rosario Bay, named from a nearby mission; the bay lies inland of San Gerónimo—the latter a big barren rock, covered with sand and guano, and a dozen others, all belonging to San Sebastian.

Then there is Guadalupe Island, a gigantic wall of rock 4,000 feet high, which, viewed from the deck of a vessel, looks like some old stone castle, whose battled walls and donjon keep are easy to imagine. Something at the top, which to the naked eye looks like a line of reeds, deeply imbedded in tall trees, seen through a glass. This island is eight miles long by six wide, but so rough and broken are its shores that a bird could hardly find standing-room much less a

human being. On its summit, however, 4,000 feet above, is a large plain, partly covered with pine forests and watered by several springs—at present visited only by beasts and snakes. In a little cove at the right is a Mexican settlement, now numbering less than twenty, since the soldiers, who once garrisoned the island, have been sent to Guatemala. Great numbers of wild goats roam here, as on all the other islands, said to have sprung from the flocks brought by the priests more than a century ago.

The first accurate account we have of this region is the report of Captain C. M. Scammon, who came in 1858, with the brig Boston, on a whaling and sealing expedition. At that time the waters of San Sebastian bay were literally alive with porpoises, whales and other large fish, while seals and turtles found breeding-places along the shores, and so abundant were another sort of game that acres of sand bank, left bare by receding tides, were crowded with duck, snipe, etc. The whales were of the variety called "California gray," and it is historically stated that between the years 1858-61 more than

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND BARRELS OF OIL.

Were taken from this region alone. The crop must have been quite exhausted, or the whales frightened away, for few are seen here now; though jew-fish grow to surprising size, sometimes weighing 400 pounds.

The great Island of Ceros, which divides San Sebastian from the Pacific, is twenty-one miles long, by four to nine miles across, with numerous lofty peaks, evidently of volcanic origin. Its sides are sheer cliffs, showing scanty patches of verdure here and there, with a fringe of cedar trees on top. Nearly the whole island is a succession of these inaccessible bluffs and peaks, the highest one towering nearly 5,000 feet, each with its scanty crown of trees, while a heavy surf constantly breaks on the basaltic reefs below. White washed stones, set up at intervals, mark the recent United States Government coast survey.

The southernmost point of this big island is called Cape Argentino, the northern portion is a sort of comparative island, where pines and cedars attain an enormous height. There is also a species of dwarf oak in some of the ravines, and a tree decked with the wildest sort of flowers.

The only denizens of Ceros are such as deer, goats, rabbits and serpents, while otters, seals and "sea-elephants" resort to its shores. The otters spin turtle yarns of great magnitude in this neighborhood.

As it is claimed for them that they are great destroyers of bugs and insects, I am rearining mine near the house for that reason, and also because I do not want them to go wild. When first hatched they are very wild, will run very fast, and they are so small and so near the color of the ground it is easy for them to hide, which they will do if in the least frightened.

They are funny little things. I have three broods—one six, one five and the other one week old. The two older broods took to their heads to stay in the coop with the little ones, and when they would move off to some other place the little ones would follow. Every after had more the hen into another and found her out, and by some mystical sign, that I suppose the little ones understood, they will coax them off when I have to go hunt them up. The little things are glad enough to get back to the mother hen, but it will be a little while until I have to hunt them up again. I feed the same as young chicks.

The men remained several weeks on the island, picking up all the glittering bits they could find; and just as they were embarking happened to gather a few rather dull and uninteresting-looking pieces, which, however, they took along, though not supposing them of any account. When the findings came to be overhauled by experts, it was discovered that all were worthless, except those same dull bits, which proved to be COPPER ORE OF PURE QUALITY.

But nothing has ever been done about it. If one had sufficient capital to work these veins they might pay better than the gold mine, especially now, since the San Francisco prospectors (not very expert, as their doings will show) came here to crack the bald heads of the hills and make them disclose their secrets.

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AFTER THE GREAT FLOOD.

A SACRAMENTO GIRL AT THE SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER.

How the People Conduct Themselves Under Trying Circumstances—The Relief Fund.

SEWICKLEY, Pa., June 26, 1889.

EOS. RECORD-UNION: Yesterday a party of thirty-four of us started for Johnstown and the neighboring country that was the recent scene of so much sorrow. The excursion was a sort of a professional one, inasmuch as it was organized for the benefit of some newspaper men, who very kindly made up a party to accompany the knights of the pen, and being among the invited, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity. Our party had a car, and we left Pittsburgh at 8 A.M. on the regular express. We started out full of wonder and sympathy, hardly knowing just what we did expect to see. All kinds of pictures have been in circulation, but even though you can form some idea of the place, yet pictures are by no means the reality. The idea that we were soon to look upon so much destruction filled us with awe. We went first to South Fork, the upper end of the stricken country and three miles from the broken dam. Arriving at South Fork, we could find but two dirt wagons in which to convey our crowd to the historical spot. These conveyances were soon filled with straw, and as many as could piled in, and the rest of us walked. On and on trudged, up hill and down dale, through a beautiful rolling country, and finally came in sight of

THE MEMORABLE DAM.

And erstwhile lake. Feeling the greatest interest in the damaged section, I resolved myself into an amateur photographer for the time being, and made the most of my opportunity. The little river running peacefully along was utterly unconscious of the late great affliction. The pretty body of water that now is only a deep, dry cavity, and the demolished dam were great curiosities to us. The dam was ninety feet high, and as we went to the edge of the precipice, and looked down into the great hole, where once had been a shining sheet of water, we stood in wonderment.

On the opposite side from us, and some way beyond, we could see the elegant club-houses. Some of them were built at a cost of thousands of dollars. At the time the dam commenced to give way, the yacht bearing the club members was out upon the lake with a pleasure party. It was made safely and in a few minutes was high and dry, many for about the same, and is now surrounded entirely by dry land, as the Conemaugh river is the only water around. We went by a place owned by a South Fork gentleman, who told us eighty feet of his land had been carried away by the rushing water. His house looked as though it had been built on the edge of a declivity, and is now totally devoid of any yard. We returned on the other side of the river, crossing on the remains of a once solid bridge. We came on down the bank the river encroached upon it.

RAGED SO FAST AND FURIOUS.

All along the line of march the sights were dreadful to behold, but not a circumstance to those that met our gaze as we journeyed on to Johnstown. At 3 o'clock we had our car attached to the accommodation train and came back this way toward the ill-fated city. Freight cars went out on the hillside, carried there by the current. Locomotives piled on top of each other, and buried deep in the sand. When they struck the ground they tipped over sideways, and even in that unnatural condition were being used for shelter. In spite of dire calamity there are queer sights that meet the eye—rousing a sense of the ridiculous in spite of feelings to the contrary—and we could not help smile. For instance, on a car way out in the middle of the road, was a huge sign, "Astor House." Close inspection proved it to be a temporary restaurant, and it really made quite a presentable dining-room under the circumstances. In another car was Adams Express Company; in another the railroad depot, and so on, illustrating the fact that "Necessity is the mother of invention"—a quaint and primitive little town, but all sufficient for the time being.

THOUSANDS OF MEN.

We were at work all along the road, and it did seem almost incredible that in so short a time so many bridges could be built. The frame trestles over which our train passed seemed very frail affairs, but we knew they were good and strong.

One of the strangest sights was the center of the town, which our native town responded to the name of, and I am sure you would all feel repaid thousand fold by following the next part. The characteristic of the ground on which it is growing and its great height above sea level—from 3,000 to 2,000 feet—will always prevent this forest region from becoming anything like a misty or foggy place.

The main forest belt of the Sierra is about four hundred miles long and forty wide, and is planted just where it does the most good, and its removal would be followed by the next part. The characteristic of the ground on which it is growing and its great height above sea level—from 3,000 to 2,000 feet—will always prevent this forest region from becoming anything like a misty or foggy place.

In this forest belt are the sources of the rivers which the great soil-beds of the State depend for irrigating waters. Streams taking their rise in deep woods, flowing unfailingly like those derived from the enduring ice and snow of lofty mountains. So constant, indeed, and manifest this relationship between forests and never-failing streams that effect is frequently mistaken for cause, it being often times inferred that fine forests will grow and prosper only along streams where they are well watered, when in fact the forests produce many of the streams flowing through them.

FORESTS OF THE SIERRA.

THE DESTRUCTION THAT IS BEING BROUGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

John Muir's Protest Against the Wantonness of the Sheep-herders and Lumbermen.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* prints the following interesting paper from the pen of John Muir, the well-known naturalist:

The original town has virtually disappeared, and that is not gone will be torn down, because of the unsafe condition of the flood—nearly big buildings, with fronts, corners and sides knocked out, as the case might be. One of the most impressive wrecks was that of the round-house; any number of great engines turned and twisted every which way; iron rails bent like fine wire into every conceivable shape. So many people were

tary headquarters, for it was too sloppy and rainy to make navigation profitable. The soldiers' tents are on what was the main thoroughfare, and the town presents the appearance of a soldier's encampment. That you may glean some slight idea of what Johnstown looks like now, just picture Santa Cruz in August, when the blue devils are encamped in the hills beyond the town. The relative position of this Eastern town is the same and it is now a village of tents. Of course, in Santa Cruz there are no wrecks in the distance to mar the picturesqueness of the white village, while here houses tumbled one over another form the background before you get to the pretty hills.

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CAUGHT IN BARBED WIRE.

And crushed by floating timbers. The idea that many were killed in this way who might have escaped. The streets are now full of all such heaps and it is very uncomfortable getting about.

General Hastings and his assistants were very kind to us and were particularly interesting in giving their experience.

There are any number of wrecks advanced to the direct cause of the bursting of the dam, the most plausible being that it resulted from a cloud-burst. The fact that the club had offers from Johnstown to buy their possessions, and the written proofs every fortnight of experts to the effect that the dam was considered safe, all goes to show that it was not due to carelessness, and will tend to smooth the rocky road that now apparently lies before the club members in the shape of prospective law suits that are now beginning to assume more than phantom forms. Of course I am not supposed to know anything about the why and therefore do not say it as was told to me, and cannot guess for the true merits of any of the statements, but I only know you do that the dam burst, and created much havoc.

When we returned to the depot we crossed over a bridge that had been finished while we were there, and which saved us a long walk through the wet, slippery sand. It had "regulars" built in a day and a half by "regulars."

As we crossed the Conemaugh we marvelled that such a placid brook could swell into a turbulent stream and crush out so much life and lay waste such a length and breadth of land; for it now runs a placid rivulet through the heart of the ill-fated city. In the middle of this little river, every once in a while would rise from a big bonfire, and as the flames came on it was a peculiar sight, for goodness only knows what was burning in all those pyres. While it was all

DREADFUL TO THINK ABOUT.

It was at the same time a sight worth seeing. We knew we could not begin to appreciate the terrible disaster of our friends. The itched it truly horrible. The work of man had been brought partial order out of chaos. I am sure none of us will ever forget that tramp through the devastated region. The dam will never be rebuilt, in all probability, and the lake-bed will ever remain a curiosity and a woeful reminder of the recent reign of terror.

A gentleman told me he was in a barn and when he came to himself he was sitting on what had originally been the ceiling. The barn had actually rolled over and turned upside down. I saw so many things and heard so many incidents of the flood, I cannot tell a man what half of them. I began to tell a man what half of them. He took little notice, but the noise being repeated, he went to see what was aches. He found two golden eagles fighting, firmly fixed in each other with beak and talons. On his approaching one of the birds noticed the intrusion, and let go his hold. The other held his opponent fast in his talons. Mr. Shaw then got up quite close and got hold of one of them. He put his foot on the other's neck. He searched his pockets and found a little bit of a string, just enough to tie one of the eagles. While he was tying the one he kept holding the other one off. The bird was not able to take flight for a considerable time, after being set at liberty. The other one, which Mr. Shaw took home, does not seem to be any the worse. What seems most strange is that eagles are seldom or never seen so low down the country. My belief is that they must have been fighting for a long time in the skies, the one having been pursuing the other until they fixed in each other and dropped."

Another story of the same class is from Mull: "One day recently Mr. McCormick, a farmer, Kinlochspelv, observed a large golden eagle soaring a considerable height above the farm standing, which is situated at the foot of Craig Ben. After whirling around for some time it swooped down toward a patch of rough ground a short distance behind the farm house, where Mr. McCormick served a large gray cat, which began to defend itself bravely. By jumping nimly aside it eluded the claws of the eagle. With hair and tail erect, it stood facing the eagle, which made three unsuccessful attempts to carry him off. Eventually the cat got under a large bowlder which was near, on which the eagle sat for some time; but, as the cat did not again appear, the eagle soared away in search of other and quieter game. A pair of golden eagles have a nest on Craig Ben, and have bred there for years."

A PHYSICAL NECESSITY.

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State.Weather Forecasts for To-Day.
California—Fair, southwesterly winds; nearly
stationary temperature along the coast; cooler
in the interior.Oregon and Washington—Fair, northwesterly
winds; slightly warmer.SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.
This paper is for sale at the following places:
L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,
California street, who is also sole Advertising
Agent for San Francisco; the principal News
Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street
Ferry.Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and
coming into Sacramento.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. DE YOUNG.

M. H. De Young, Commissioner from
California to the "Exposition Universelle" at Paris, criticises the California
exhibition in language which rendered
into mere trash, represents the exhibition as a shameful failure. Mr. De
Young's official relation with the subject
entitles him to speak, and his presence on
the ground affords the necessary opportunity
for the formation of a judgment. It
may, therefore, be said that official information is conveyed to the people of
California that the products and resources
of our State are shamefully represented at
Paris.When this matter was first presented to
the State Board of Trade, that body made
sufficient examination of the subject to
enable it to perceive that there were no
funds with which to make a creditable
exhibition of the products of this State. A
committee, comprising representatives of
the various commercial organizations of
San Francisco, met with two of the Com-
missioners to Paris in the Chamber of
Commerce. That committee was advised of
the manner in which California was
being neglected by the Government, and
decided that unless a separate and col-
lective exhibition could be made, it was
not judicious to attempt anything. The
Managers of the Paris Exposition refused
the privilege of making a separate and
collective exhibition. Hence the matter
was dropped. The State Board of Trade exhibited a very
commendable degree of good sense in
refusing to have anything to do with it. It was as apparent to that body, as it
was generally to the people of California,
that a poor exhibition would do harm,
and that a good exhibition could not be
made. Moreover, it was apparent that very
little good could be accomplished by such
an exhibition; that an exhibit distributed
into nine parts would be so attenuated
in any of its parts that the State of California
would not be defined against a clear
sky, but would be mingled in undistin-
guishable confusion with the great world
at large. In a word, the Paris Exposition
may have been an excellent thing for
Paris and France, but it offered from the
very outset no inducement to any other
country. We are now told by California's
representative at Paris that the State has
been shamefully misrepresented. The Con-
gress of the United States appropriated
\$250,000 to secure a proper representation
of the industries of this country at Paris.
The Commissioner-General refused any
part of this appropriation to California.
There is nothing new or unusual in this
treatment. California has been so persist-
ently left out of consideration at the great
controlling centers of national life, that
she ought by this time to be entirely used
to it.But the Paris Exposition has done some-
thing beyond disgracing this State in the
eyes of the world. It has taken from us
many millions of dollars, first by direct loss
on the part of those who have left the
State to spend money in Paris, and
secondly indirectly by arresting the tide of
tourist travel to this coast. Paris has cost
the State of California in this way about
\$10,000,000 in gold coin this year, and yet
the proposition of a representation at Paris
received most friendly consideration.On the other hand, a proposition was
mooted to place California and the possi-
bilities of her future conspicuously before
the world, by a separate and independent
exhibition of her products and resources
in London; not an exhibition merged and
mingled in a vast wilderness of exhibits
drawn from all corners of the globe, but
one separate and distinct, projected on such
a scale of magnificence as could not fail
to accomplish a vast good to every
industry in this State. It was an exhibition
in search of a market for the products
which are demanded by the world, but
which are a drug here. There are millions
of pounds of canned fruit in California,
held over from last year's crop, which
other millions are to be added by
this year's crop. The vineyard interest of
the State is languishing almost to the
point of death. In all the history of viti-
culture in this State, that interest has
never so nearly touched bottom as it will
during the present year. There is at least
\$100,000,000 of capital invested in thevineyards, wine cellars and wine in Cali-
fornia to-day, but the price paid for Cali-
fornia wine is unremunerative. It is a
price below the actual cost of production,
and, therefore, a rate at which the inter-
est cannot live another year. The orchard
industry is similarly menaced.Now it should be understood that these
interests do not suffer alone. The price of
every acre of real estate within the bor-
ders of California is to be affected by the
subsidence of these great interests. Every
acre, whether cultivated or orchard and
vineyard or not, has borrowed some value
from the prospective use of land in these
more profitable and higher uses. It fol-
lows inevitably that the failure of these
industries to realize expectation means a
heavy reduction on the values of real
property, and with the reduction on the
values of the agricultural lands of the State
there is to be a corresponding reduction on
the values of city property. Thus every
dollar's worth of realty in California is to be
influenced by the failure of the fruit and grape
industries.This is by no means the first time the
RECORD-UNION has called attention to
this situation, and the remedy is not far to
see. Had the bill appropriating \$250,000 to
make an exhibit of the fruit and wine
industries of California in the market of
the world, in London, been passed, the
eventual results would have conferred
value upon every dollar invested in real
estate. The Paris Exhibition has depleted
us, as the London Exhibition would have
administered the same."It has also developed since the views ex-
pressed above were formulated, that the
military bands had nothing to complain of
in the matter of wages, all they demanded
having been guaranteed; they mutinied
simply under order of an authority not
recognized by the law. The conflict,
therefore, is directly between the State of
California represented by its chief executive
and a boycotting and usurping power
that assumes to direct the movements and
free will of a portion of the military arm
of the State. If that arrogant assumption
is successful it will be but a step to the
position justifying the same power in com-
manding the National Guard to obey it
and ignore the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.The celebration of the Fourth of July in
San Francisco was notable for the few
fires of the day. Heretofore that city has
deemed itself fortunate if it escaped with
twenty alarms of fire and a half-dozen
serious burnings of property on the national
birthday. There were but three calls upon the department on Thursday
because of fires started by careless use of
fireworks, and \$200 it is said will cover all
the damages. This is accountable for only
on the theory that the police force was
vigilant and enforced the ordinance forbidding
the sale or use of certain kinds of
explosive fireworks. It proves what can
be done in securing the safety of a city, without
at all repressing patriotic manifestations,
when once the authorities resolve that the law
shall be obeyed.But even this extravagance, inexplicable
as it is, is less criminal than the utter
want of statesmanship, which was too
stupid to recognize the value of the sug-
gestion, or too venal to accord it due consider-
ation, and the condition of the field
industries of California to-day fully illus-
trates the great truth that no people can
be prosperous under venal misrule.We extend to Mr. De Young our warm-
thanks for the outspoken, manly testi-
mony he has borne, and more particularly
as we are grateful, since his testimony fully
vindicates every prediction made by this
paper, when the subject of Paris and London
Exhibitions were under consideration.

SHALL THE LAW BE RESPECTED?

Three regimental bands in San Fran-
cisco refused on Thursday to parade,
though regularly ordered to do so. These
bands preferred to obey the orders of the
Musicians' Union and join in the boycott of
the Fourth of July than to stand true to
the command of the enlightened and free
people of Switzerland. The members of the bands should
be promptly court-martialed and duly pun-
ished. It makes no sort of difference
whatever that their society commanded
them to mutiny. It is of no earthly con-
cern what their detailed excuse may be,
so long as it is grounded on the late strike
against the Fourth of July Committee.
Inodore another strike. Mr. Powderly
should be heard from in the same strain.
As a means the strike is a boomerang that
will overturn the Australian implement in the
shade. Some wise person has said that the
only people who can afford to strike are
the rich, as they alone can live upon their
indignation or their unwisdom.The Chicago Inter-Ocean echos a rapidly
growing contempt when it says:We believe that the time has come when all
hypothetical nonentities of citizenship should
be abolished. The phrases Irish-American,
German-American, Swedish-American, and the
like are as absurd as the notion that a man
is either a citizen or an alien. If a citizen
obeys supreme and absolute allegiance to
the country he commands him to obey it,
but if he does not, then he is not a citizen.

Senator Blair tried hard to make President

Bliss say that if the Canadian competition
was removed the roads would surely
increase their charges, but the witness
would not do so, stating that if the Cana-
dian roads were to remain open to the same
régulation as the American roads, there
would have to take their chances in competi-
tion. He was not disposed to think the
Canadian roads the public benefactors that
some people thought them.President Chase of the Old Colony road
said his road was probably less affected by
the introduction of the Canadian roads than
any in the United States. He doubted if
any law regulating the competition of the
Canadian roads could be enforced, though
it would be a good thing to subject them to
the same laws as our own roads. How to
do this he did not know. Certainly not by
legislation, but by a general opinion that
driven to Boston so far as it would divert the
trade from Boston.

In reply to a question of Senator Blair,

Bliss claimed that if it was just to regulate
American roads so that they cannot compete
with Canadian roads so that they cannot
remain open to the same régulation, then
the Canadian roads must be closed.

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The Boston Herald says: "If there is

any wee little blossom that has not been

nominated for the National flower, now is

the time to speak up. The convention is

still in session. We file a caveat for one

that has not been heard from, the modest

Johnny-Jump-Up."

appear who did not belong to a private
organization. If these men go free of
punishment then little reliance can be
placed upon the organized militia of the
State, and in case of riot, insurrection or
other need for their services the people
will be involved in doubt as to whether
the arms of the State are in safe hands,
or the possession of men justified by pre-
cedent in refusing, at their pleasure, to
serve the State as they have contracted to
do. It comes down to this simple question
then, "Are the people and the laws su-
preme, or may the one be deified with im-
punity, and the other set at naught, by the
wave of the hand of a private dictator,
who claims to have the authority to say
when the National Guards may serve the
State, and when he shall not?"Since the foregoing was placed in type
advices reach us that Adjutant-General
Orton has with commendable promptness
issued an order in which he recites that
the Commander-in-Chief directs the com-
manding officer of the Second Brigade to
proceed, in accordance with the law, and
determine the guilt or innocence of the
guardsmen by courts-martial. As General
Orton well says: "If some non-military
authority has more power over a part of
the military force stationed in San Fran-
cisco than the Commander-in-Chief, now
is a better time to learn it than to wait
until an emergency arises, and they or
other similar societies array themselves
against the law and the officers appointed
to administer the same."It has also developed since the views ex-
pressed above were formulated, that the
military bands had nothing to complain of
in the matter of wages, all they demanded
having been guaranteed; they mutinied
simply under order of an authority not
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STORY OF LOVERS' OAK.

Almost everyone who has ever heard of Brunswick, Georgia, knows of "Lovers' Oak"—a magnificent old tree that stands on the ocean side of the city and for centuries has watched the tides as they come and go. One of Montgomery Folson's prettiest poems, first printed in the Macon *Telegraph*, is dedicated to this tree. The city authorities recently had its base enclosed by an iron picket fence, and have made it an offense, punishable by a heavy fine, for anyone who now desecrates its body or limbs by cutting names, initials, etc.

It has always been a favorite resort for young people, and visitors never leave the city without taking a look at those magnificient branches whose shade covers more than an acre of ground.

This great giant of the forest, at a distance, looks like a huge umbrella spread for the protection of the soil. Its great trunk grows into three prongs some three feet from the ground, and goes up with such gradual slopes that people walk upon its branches in full dignity, and on picnic occasions I have known of more than one hundred people being perched among the limbs. It is said there have been few marriages in Brunswick that the loving ones did not trace back many of the sweets of courtship to "Lovers' Oak," and it is recorded that many of the most romantic marriages have taken place under its sheltering boughs.

As is often the case with romantic spots, there is a legend connected with this tree that would be interesting if told in print—a legend that for many, many years was never told save under the shade of the tree, where the listener was solemnly pledged not to repeat the story least he bring the audience with him to the tree and exact the same pledge in return.

Thus the story was perpetuated from generation to generation among the young people. I tell it to-day, as near as I can remember, as it was told to me once by a beautiful, dark-eyed girl, who perched before me, lovelier afternoons of a June day long since gone, and sang the music of her chosen voice to help impress on memory one of the beautiful tales of the sea, for which this country is famous.

The old man of how, years ago, when the pale-face was unknown and this fine land was the haunt of the deer, and the habitation of only red men, there lived in mid-Georgia a tribe of Indians that were celebrated for brave warriors, and whose chief was the father of a beautiful daughter.

This dusky belle of the forest was sought far and wide by the braves, who were all captivated by her charms. One of them was the favored of the old chief, who, probably, very much as fathers in this day and generation, looked at such things with a business eye.

However, the girl, womanlike, chose to follow her own heart, and fell in love with a slender youth, who cared more for the camp than he did for the chase, and would rather chase the nimble deer than search for scalps in bloody fight. This put him in conflict with the braves, who, when the old chieftain discovered that his favorite child had twin'd her young heart around this worthless youth, he naturally grew wroth, and banished the young upstart from the camp.

But a maiden's heart is but a maiden's heart, whether it beats in a dusky breast or bosom white as snow. So, as was ever the way since the world was made, the young people managed to meet quite often just outside the camp, notwithstanding watchful eyes, and they pledged eternal love, as young folks do sometimes even now, but they were probably more sincere. The wary old chief became uneasy, and when that fall, with a chosen band of warriors with their squaws, he set off to the sea coast to obtain a winter supply of salt, which they did by boiling sea water, the young daughter of the chief was forced to go with the party. But woman's wit is astute, and she gave her lover to understand he was to follow, always keeping on the side next to the setting sun, and at evening, when the party scattered their camp for the night, she would steal away for a walk, and would always meet her lover coming from that direction.

Thus they journeyed day by day, until one evening they reached the coast just as the glorious autumn's sun was tingling with gold the tops of the great live oaks, and lingered before saying good night.

The camp was pitched on what we now call the south side of Brunswick, and, as usual, "Minnie Wasse" for this was her name, slipped away for her evening stroll.

A few moments after she turned her face toward the setting sun she saw, standing under this tree, "Netowah," the idol of her heart. He pressed her to his bosom and when the lingering good-by was said it was with the understanding that the "oak" should be the daily trysting place until the camp should move. There they met in the autumn twilight regular, until one day Minnie Wasse acted rather coldly, and the impetuous lover, stung by her manner, upbraided her with being untrue, and still parted in a grief. Next day, Netowah still feeling sore and miserable, ventured near the camp to catch a glimpse of his dear one.

There he saw what kindled the fiercest flame of passion and jealous rage. Minnie Wasse was sitting on a fallen tree, and his hated rival was stretched lazily at her feet.

Netowah did not pause to look again. He did not know that the old Chief had a hand in the scene he had just witnessed, and that Minnie Wasse, while talking to the hated rival, was at that moment thinking of him and longing for the evening shadows to lengthen, that she might steal back to his bosom and tell how sorry she had been; that she was penitent for the misery both had suffered.

He thought of none of these things, but crept back to nurse his jealous rage and conjure up bitter thoughts of her who had promised to be his bride. That evening Minnie Wasse came earlier than usual. A sorry smile wreathed her face when her glance fell on the frowning countenance of her lover—she was ready to make up and be happy.

But the foolish boy, would not see the devotion that beamed from those dark and liquid eyes.

His first words were harsh and upbraiding. They cut and stung her very soul, and the warm words were checked and frozen by womanly pride. She spoke coldly and turned to go.

For a second Netowah stood with a scowl—in that second he lived an age. In blind, sheer madness he saw the bright blossoms of hope that had filled his heart all within and die in an instant. She who had been so dear and whose life was now part and parcel of his very being, was going—going to be the bride of another—to leave him an outcast. He was foolish to have such thoughts and to be so unreasoning, but he was only an Indian, and Christian men to-day are sometimes equally unreasoning.

It would be hard to tell; we can only imagine what a sorrowful thought, but this we know, before Minnie Wasse was clear of the shade of this tree his heart was made up. With a sudden bound she was at her side; he fiercely grasped her shoulder with his left hand and faced her round toward the setting sun. In his right hand gleamed a long, keen hunting knife that glittered as a dying sunbeam struggled through the trees and for an instant kissed the brow of the beautiful girl, who never realized what was meant.

The blow came too swift and sudden—the blade pierced through her heart, and she sank without a moan at his feet.

For an instant he stood, perhaps his heart still in rage; perhaps he had realized the awful crime and was crazed with

grief. But we know he raised the dripping blade and plunged it into his own miserably heart and fell.

A child discovered them and carried the news to camp. The old chief came out and found those two lovers side by side, cold in death.

They dug a grave, buried them right under this tree, and from that time until now it has been known as "Lovers' Oak."

The story was first told to the child of an early settler by an old Indian woman, who was the little dusky maiden that witnessed the tragedy.

The people prize the legend of the oak as it has been told and repeated oft, until every one in this city to-day of the old inhabitants will recall with what awe they heard its recital in the boughs of the tree itself.

A TRUE STORY IN RHYME.

"Where is the baby, grandma?"
The sweet young mother calls
From the window in the gay kitchen,
With a smile that glows like a sun,
And grandma leaves her knitting
And looks for her all around.
But not a trace of a baby dear
Can she find.

No sound of my merry prattle,
No gleam of my sunny hair,
No pat of tiny footsteps,
No sign of anywhere,
Ahh! there is the baby in the garden,
Scarfed in the field.
They search every nook and corner,
But nothing is revealed.

And the mother's face grew pallid:
Her eyes grew dim;
The father gazed in the village,
Use to look for him.
And the baby's lost?"—"Where's Rover?"
"I don't know, but I know
Of the old well in the orchard
Where the cattle used to drink.

"Where's Rover?" I know he's find her."
"Rover!" In vain they call,
The dog runs away to the orchard,
And there he finds a green wall,
Close to a wall lies Rover,
Holding to a barn's dress,
Who's lying over the well's edge
In perfect fearlessness.

She stretched her tiny arms down,
But Rover held her fast,
And never seemed to mind the kicks
That she gave him cast
So spitefully upon him.
But wagged his tail instead,
To great the frightened searching,
Naughty baby said:

"Dere's a little girl in the water;
She's a little girl, understand,
Good-bye, I'll say, I'm your, my dear.
And see! I ticks your hand!"
Kiss Rover." The baby struck him,
But Rover barked him.
She said: "It's hard to thank the friend
Who thwarts us for our good."

NEW YORK'S STREET ARABS.

Schemes by Which Gamins Turn an Honest Penny.

The shrewdness of the average New York street gamin is remarkable. One day last week two little boys, neither of whom were over 15 years, evolved this scheme for turning an honest penny: They stood in the center of City Hall Park, with their hats over their eyes, with upturned faces and heads nearly resting on their backs, looking intently into the blue sky as if some one of the heavenly objects was visible. Slowly but surely a goodly crowd gathered, and they, too, looked. Some asked what the attraction was; others continued looking, evidently for the purpose of discovering something wonderful before asking. Some said it was "a girl." But others said it wasn't. But the two boys had all this sensation and anxiety—what of them? When fully 100 had collected about the spot, the young chaps announced that they would give a circus performance. A space was cleared for them, which the crowd surrounded. Others rushed to the scene, and before the performance began a crowd had gathered that would not make a bad showing in a theater. The boys gave a remarkably good entertainment of tumbling and break-neck maneuvers, which astonished the audience and produced no little applause. At the conclusion of the "circus performance," the boys, in hand, collected money enough to give them both a good time during the day, and, perhaps, seats at the theater that evening.

Another trick came to the writer's notice, which, for genuine "smartness," is rather noteworthy. It may be surprising to the City Fathers to know that seats in the public parks are sold nightly, yet this is a fact. The little boys start out early in the evening and capture as many seats as possible. When the young lovers pass by, the boys stop and all this sensation and anxiety—what of them? When fully 100 had collected about the spot, the young chaps announced that they would give a circus performance. A space was cleared for them, which the crowd surrounded. Others rushed to the scene, and before the performance began a crowd had gathered that would not make a bad showing in a theater. The boys gave a remarkably good entertainment of tumbling and break-neck maneuvers, which astonished the audience and produced no little applause. At the conclusion of the "circus performance," the boys, in hand, collected money enough to give them both a good time during the day, and, perhaps, seats at the theater that evening.

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LAKE TAHOE AS A RESORT.

THE PLACE TO GO FOR HEALTH AND A GENERAL GOOD TIME.

How to Get There—Stage and Steamer Routes—Places and Things of Interest About the Lake.

The summer season is at hand, the Fourth of July is over, and those who had not a surfeit of jubilation are planning for a campaign at mountain or seaside resort. The mountains in their ruggedness are always a fascination in themselves, and when the added attractions of sporting for game through their timbered canyons, and trout in transparent lakes, or along the dancing, dashing waters of crystal streams are taken into consideration, surely few can resist so tempting a desire as a visit of recreation among the summits of the Sierra.

Hundreds of Alpine lakes of various sizes, with their clear, deep, cold, emerald or azure waters formed from melted snow, are found penned in among the craggy tops of these mountains, and the most celebrated, as well as the most extensive, of all these fresh water bodies is Lake Tahoe; and of all mountain sections, none so easy of access can offer such a variety of enjoyment and health-giving recreation as are found about this, the most beautiful and grand of all American lakes.

LAKE TAHOE.

Lake Tahoe is about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, with a measured depth of 1,650 feet. It is 6,216 feet above sea level, and is walled in on every side by mountains that are from 2,000 to 5,000 feet higher. Mark Twain, whom none are more competent to make comparisons, shows his loyalty to our coast attraction by classing Tahoe with the most celebrated of European and Asiatic lakes which pleasure-seekers make the tour of the world to visit, and yet, in summing up, he says that for clearness and purity of water, and

scenery, and that all they know of Yosemite, Yellowstone Park and our mountain lakes has been learned by hearing, and from reading guide books.

With a view of remedying such unavoidable carelessness, let such of those who can spare the time, profit themselves by learning something of the beauties of nature that lie directly within reach of their doors.

Anybody with time to spare, be it for weeks or for but a single day, cannot apply it to more entertaining recreation than in making a trip to and around Lake Tahoe.

TOURIST TRIP OF ONE DAY.

This trip is such a delightful one that everybody passing over the Central Pacific Railroad should remain over night at a day at Truckee, and visit this lake. Passengers whether traveling east or west will leave the train at this point, and at 7:30 A.M., take the stage to Tahoe City, at fourteen miles distant, on the northern extremity of the lake. Thence by steamer around the lake some eighty miles, stopping at all the different resorts, and at Glenbrook, on the Nevada side, for dinner—at the Lake Shore House. Completing the trip, Tahoe is reached at 7:30 P.M. on the same day, and the whole trip at the trifling expense of but \$7. As the stages are comfortable and roomy, the roads superb, the steamer staunch, safe and reliable, and the table and accommodations at the Truckee Hotel first-class and at reasonable rates, there need be no excuse for not visiting Lake Tahoe.

MOODY'S STAGE LINE.

The ride from Truckee to Tahoe City is not interesting, the road follows the Truckee river through the whole distance. The first half of the drive is along the western side, where lumber flames going to decay and unused houses of old logging camps interest one in stirring up thoughts of the busy scenes that must have enacted on the river in years gone by. The river in some manner has become private property for floating logs to the sawmill at Truckee, and gangs of men working the logs down the shallow waters are seen along the route flooding the stream by a series of dams to get enough water to float buoyant trees and picking up sunken (water-soaked) logs by running a huge double raft straddling them, and after making fast, poling the whole business down to the mill. The toll for floating stray logs down the stream

House, affording accommodations for nearly two hundred guests. On account of its steamer and stage facilities it is a favorite headquarters for those whose time for pleasure is limited, although a considerable number make their homes here for the season.

A quarter of a mile east of Tahoe is a State fish hatchery, where hundreds of thousands of trout are hatched and placed in the streams that empty into the lake. This is always an item of interest to visitors, who are cordially received by the management in charge. The new quarters, completed only last week, are now occupied and prove satisfactory. There are in the troughs some 150,000 little trout, now old enough to plant, but which will be fed until the last of July, to enable them the better to look out for themselves, until such time as they may become large enough to gladden the heart of the happy tourist who succeeds in hooking them to the end of a line. There are in the baskets over 800,000 eggs, and more than a million young fish will be put out from this hatchery into brooks emptying into the lake during the present season.

IDLEWILD.

Leaving Tahoe City and passing to the right around the lake the first place that attracts attention is the beautiful private property of Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, nesting amongst stately pines and occupied by the present season by the family and guests of J. B. Wright, of this city.

M'KINNEY'S.

Where the steamer makes its first landing, contains about thirty cottages, which are rented furnished. Stopping here, accommodations, including meals, are furnished for \$12 per week. Boats for fishing, together with tackle, are furnished free to the guests, as are also bathe. Game abounds in the mountains directly back from the lake, and large numbers of birds are bagged every season. Higher up deer are found, and if bear hunting is an attraction the proprietor can occasionally be induced to accompany a party in search of brum, and when he does go they generally come back with a bear. Caldwell's creek, the dividing line between Placer and El Dorado counties, empties into the lake at this point, and a wagon-road leads from the lake to Georgetown, in the latter county.

The next landing is made at

those who make the trip to its top are more than amply repaid by the magnificence of the view afforded. From the summit can be seen fourteen beautiful lakes, all of which are abundant with trout.

GLENBROOK.

Passing "Yank's" Cascade House, Rowland's, Bijou and Cave Rock, Glenbrook is reached, the only resort on the Nevada side. Stages from Carson City, fourteen miles distant, connect here with the steamer and bring passengers from Reno that make the remainder of the trip in company with those coming from Truckee. Parties stopping here receive special attention from E. Bonham, proprietor of the Lake Shore House, whose facilities for entertaining guests will compare with any other resort on the lake. A narrow-gauge railroad runs from here to the eastern summits, where excursion parties enjoy themselves in secluded retreats of more than usual interest. The fishing is excellent, and boats in plenty are always at hand.

HOT SPRINGS.

On the north shore of the lake is Hot Springs, the oldest resort of all. For years it enjoyed a popularity seldom equaled, on account of the medicinal properties of its spring waters, hot and cold, but through lack of proper management during recent years, it failed to receive the attention it properly deserved.

This season Mr. J. W. Norton will assume charge, and no effort will be spared to bring the place to the front rank. Here are afforded the best of facilities for bathing, houses being erected for that purpose with all necessary equipments. The water from the hot springs has a temperature of 112°.

A peculiarity of one of these springs is that it is fed by its waters a little salt and pepper a superior quality of soup results, and the mere mention of this fact may suggest an idea worth copyrighting.

DONNER LAKE.

Northwest of Truckee, and less than three miles distant, is Donner lake, a beautiful sheet of water fifteen hundred feet across, and about four miles long, and a little more than a mile wide. As far from its natural attractiveness the locality has a tragic interest as the site of the doomed party of 1846. Of eighty people who went into camp in October of that year thirty-four died of cold and starvation. A large cross half-way between the town and the lake marks the resting place of those who perished from the hardships of the winter. The lake is literally full of trout, that bite on the slightest provocation, and immense numbers are caught everyday. There is no hotel at the lake, but there are plenty boats and tackle, and a boat with complete outfit for a party of two to four for a whole day, including bait, costs but half a dollar. Stage coaches run from Truckee to the lake three times a day, the fare for the round trip being 25 cents. A daisy little propeller, carrying about a dozen, makes a trip around the lake three or four times a day, the fare being 50 cents. Everybody who stops at Truckee should make at least one trip to Donner lake, which for beauty will rank with any of its size in any country.

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA.

A change from the busy cares of daily toil for a period of recreation and rest is recognized on every hand as beneficial, and by many as a necessity. If you would feel yourself newly infused with energy and spirit, cut loose from business affairs, and with your family and friends breathe for a time the pure air of the mountains and revel in the charm and beauties of nature surrounding Tahoe, the queen lake of the Sierras.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Condensed Telegraphic Dispatches From All Parts of the World.

James G. Blaine passed his Fourth of July in Augusta, Maine.

A Chinese laundryman was murdered by unknown persons in Buffalo, New York, yesterday.

The English Institute of Mechanical Engineers holding a session in Paris gave a banquet Thursday night to the American Engineers.

The valuable trotting stallion Romero, owned by Owens Bros., died yesterday at Fresno. The owners paid \$1,000 for him when a yearling.

Admiral "Apolo" under date of June 25th, says that the German gunboat Wolf was going to Marshall Islands to bring Malletos back to Samoa.

Frank Hoyt, paying teller of the First National Bank of Hoboken, was arrested this morning charged with being a defaulter to the extent of \$13,000.

Theodore Schmitt, the Dutch Consul at Sacramento, has failed. His liabilities amount to 12,000,000 marks; assets, 3,000,000 marks. It is probable a private arrangement will be made with creditors.

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